

GREATER SUDBURY'S **VitalSigns**[®]

2013

Greater Sudbury's Annual Check-up

Sustainable City Edition



Sudbury
Community
Foundation • Fondation
communautaire
de Sudbury

Greater Sudbury's Vital Signs

Message from the Sudbury Community Foundation

Thank you for picking up the 7th instalment of the Greater Sudbury's Vital Signs report.

The Greater Sudbury Vital Signs report is a periodic check-up that measures the quality of life in our community, identifies trends, and promotes opportunity for action. Over the years, Sudbury has experienced many challenges and successes. This report highlights these and provides an opportunity for the public to help build our community.

This year's Vital Signs report focuses on economic sustainability and includes a special section measuring the sustainability of Greater Sudbury. We are especially grateful to Michael Atkins and David Robinson for their leadership and expertise!

SCF would like to thank all of the people and organizations who have contributed their knowledge and time to make Vital Signs a success this year.

Finally, we hope that you read the information in this report and that it inspires you to help make our community a better place for us all.

Sincerely,
Tom Zsolnay, President
Carmen Simmons, Executive Director



Message from the Vital Signs Honourary Chairs

Mining communities are born to die. Thirty five years ago that's what it felt like in Sudbury. The layoffs in the mining sector were extreme and the path unclear. Today the population is stabilized while direct mining employment continues to contract. Some of our key indicators on page 6 and 7 tell the story.

The first key to economic sustainability is to take responsibility for it. You need to be both lucky and deliberate in nurturing a culture of enterprise and wealth creation. You need to have the intellectual capital to measure it so you know what you have and what you need. You must have a piece of your economy locally owned or you experience a culture of managing not owning. You must support the entrepreneurial culture ferociously (particularly local succession planning) to avoid the consolidation of everything somewhere else. You need to leave your politics at the door and collaborate with all components of the community. Finally you must invest in people.

As a rule of thumb if you are prepared to spend 50 million dollars on roads, sewers and sidewalks you should set aside 15 per cent of that money to attract intellectual capital to the community. That is what drives sustainability.

Greater Sudbury has done much to take responsibility for its future. The Vital Signs report from the Sudbury Community Foundation is another indicator of our growing sophistication in knowing who we are and where opportunity lies.

It has been a pleasure working with the foundation and I hope you find the content useful and motivating.

Sincerely,
Michael Atkins, President, Laurentian Media Group
Dr. David Robinson, Director, INORD, Laurentian University



Greater Sudbury's Annual Check-Up

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The 2013 Greater Sudbury Vital Signs report would not be possible without the generous contribution from our key supporters.



ABOUT

Vital Signs

Vital Signs* is a community check-up conducted by community foundations across Canada that measures the vitality of our communities, identifies significant trends, and supports action on issues that are critical to our quality of life. Vital Signs is coordinated nationally by Community Foundations of Canada.

*Note: The Vital Signs trademark is used with permission from Community Foundations of Canada.



The Indicators

As part of a national initiative, all community foundations across Canada publishing Vital Signs reports agree to publish indicators for 10 common issue areas for cross-country comparison.

Indicators are identified nationally as well as locally by the Sudbury Community Foundation in consultation with a community panel of experts. They are prioritized based on the following guidelines:

Indicator characteristics:

- Implications on quality of life
- Relevance to the entire population

Overall indicator set:

- Reveals both strengths and weaknesses of our community
- Tells a story – reflects a focus on people, the economy, and the environment

Data specifications:

- Reliability of source
- Geographic availability for Greater Sudbury and provincial/national comparisons
- Currency of information and frequency of collection for future use
- Availability of data

Using This Report

The Sudbury Community Foundation hopes this report will foster positive change in Greater Sudbury by helping Sudburians:



The Research

The Centre for the Study of Living Standards (CSLS) has been retained by Community Foundations of Canada (CFC) to provide expertise and undertake research for indicators being used by all 26 Vital Signs reports being published across Canada in 2013.

Secondary research data used in this report was collected from a variety of sources including: Statistics Canada, Ontario Municipal Benchmarking Initiative, Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation, government ministries, and local community groups. Except when noted, all data in this report is taken from Statistics Canada.

Sources are available by viewing the expanded version of this report at vitalsignssudbury.ca or by contacting the Sudbury Community Foundation at 705.673.7770.

Greater Sudbury - A Northern Ontario Community

Greater Sudbury is located in Northern Ontario. With an area of 3,200km², it is the largest city by area in Ontario.

Information about Greater Sudbury in this report is for the Greater Sudbury Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), unless otherwise indicated. The Greater Sudbury CMA includes all of the City of Greater Sudbury, along with the Whitefish Lake area, and Wahnapiitei First Nations.

Information from the Sudbury & District Health Unit Service area is also included in this report. This area, spanning 46,475 square kilometres on the northern shore of Georgian Bay, and includes the City of Greater Sudbury, and the Sudbury and Manitoulin districts.



Elderly Population Continues to Grow



The share of elderly (aged 65 and older) in the population of Greater Sudbury was 16.3% as of July 1, 2012, up 0.3 percentage point from 15.8% in 2011. This proportion was 1.4 percentage points greater than the national rate (14.9%) and 1.7 percentage points greater than the provincial rate (14.6%).

Youth Population Up Slightly



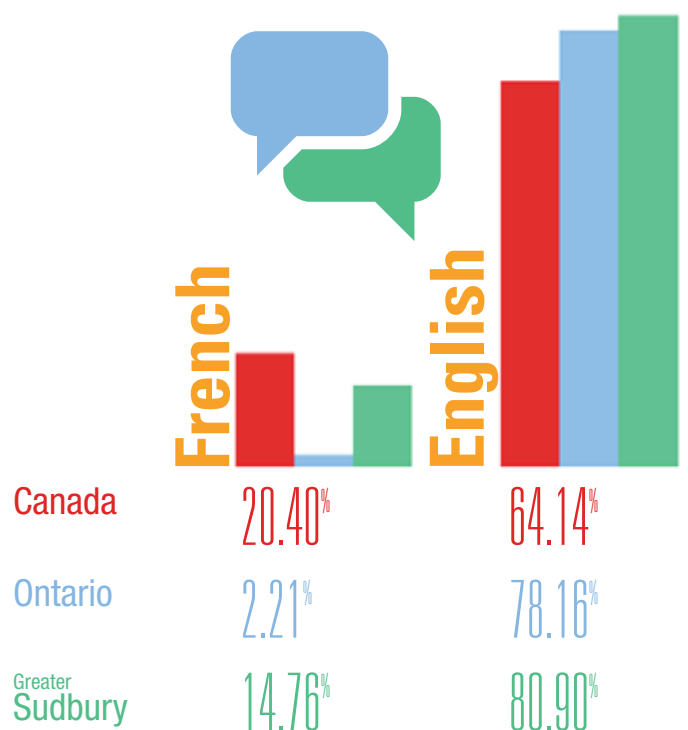
The share of youth (aged 15 and under) in the population of Greater Sudbury was 15.1% as of July 1, 2012, up 0.2 percentage point from 14.9% in 2011. The proportion was 1.1 percentage points lower than the national rate (16.2%) and 1.2 percentage points lower than the provincial rate (16.3%).



High Percentage of Sudburians Speak English

In 2011, 80.9% of the population in Greater Sudbury spoke English most often at home, a rate that is 16.8 percentage points above the national rate (64.1%) and 2.7 percentage points above the provincial rate (78.2%). The other most common languages spoken at home in Greater Sudbury were French (14.8%), Italian (0.6%), and Arabic (0.2%).

Fig 1. Proportion of the population that speaks French and English, 2011



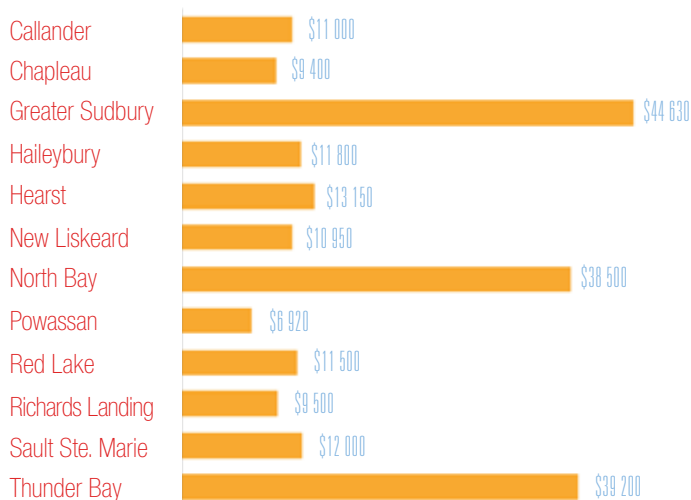
ARTS & CULTURE

Northern Audiences Still Benefiting from Arts Grants

In 2012, the Ontario Arts Council's 'Northern Arts' program awarded 22 grants across 13 municipalities in Northern Ontario, for a total of \$218,550 in funding. Sudburians received \$44,630, which accounted for 20.4% of the total funds awarded in 2012. This was less than the share they received in 2011 (27.1% or \$73,000 of the share of \$269,500).

Source: Ontario Arts Council

Fig 2. Ontario Arts Council's Northern Arts program grants awarded in Northern Ontario, 2012



Annual Library Use Below Median

In 2011, the annual library use in Greater Sudbury was 26.1 persons per capita. Of the 10 single-tier municipalities included in the OMBI report, the highest annual library use was London (40.6 persons per capita), while the lowest was Winnipeg (18.1 persons per capita). The median was 28.1 persons per capita.

Source: OMBI 2011

More Working in Occupations Related to Arts, Culture, Recreation and Sport

In 2012, 2,100 people in Greater Sudbury were employed in occupations related to arts, culture, recreation, and sport. This was a 31.3% increase from 1,600 in 2000. This rate was lower than both the national (35.8%), and provincial (33.7%) growth rates.

High Cost to Provide Cultural Services

In 2011, cultural grants per capita in Greater Sudbury was \$70.88. Of the 10 single-tier municipalities included in the OMBI report, Greater Sudbury was the highest, while the lowest was Windsor (\$8.11).

Source: OMBI 2011



Decreasing Number of Artists in 2011

In 2011, there were 225 people employed as artists* in Greater Sudbury, a 13.5% decrease from 2006 (260). Artists accounted for 0.29% of total employment in Greater Sudbury. By comparison, artists accounted for 0.59% of total employment in Ontario and 0.53% of employment in Canada.

Note: Artists are defined as producers, directors, choreographers, and related occupations; conductors, composers, and arrangers; musicians and singers; dancer; actors and comedians; and painters, sculptors, and other visual artists

Source: National Household Survey Data

In 2012, there were 15 cultures celebrated at the Canada Day celebration at the Sudbury Arena. These cultures were celebrated through performances, food and craft booths.

Sudbury Multicultural and Folk Arts Association

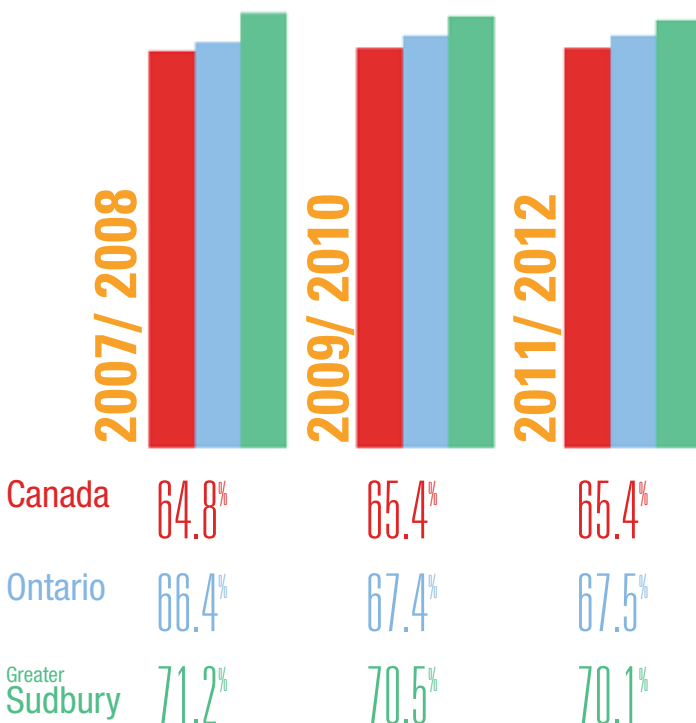
Majority Report a High Sense of Belonging

In 2011/12, 70.1% of people aged 12 and over in the Sudbury and District Health Unit area reported a strong or somewhat strong sense of community belonging, higher than both the national (65.4%) and provincial (67.5%) rates. The 2011/12 rate was not statistically different from the rate reported in 2009/10 (70.5%).

Note: See page 18 for more information on the interpretation of these survey results.



Fig 3. Proportion of the population that reported a high sense of community belonging



Median Charitable Donations Are Low

In 2011, the median amount of charitable donations in Greater Sudbury was \$220. This amount is 15.4% lower than the national level (\$260) and 31.3% lower than the provincial level (\$320). The median amount of charitable donations from Sudburians remained unchanged from 2010.

Declining Number of Charitable Donations

In 2011, the proportion of tax filers that declared charitable donations was 24.1% in Greater Sudbury, 0.2 percentage points lower than the proportion of tax filers that declared charitable donations in 2010 (24.3%). The 2011 rate is 1.1 percentage points higher than the national level (23.0%) and 3.1 percentage points lower than the provincial level (27.2%).



Majority Satisfied with Their Overall Life

In 2011/12, 91.5% of people aged 12 and over in the Sudbury and District Health Unit area responded that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their overall life, lower than both the national (92.3%) and provincial (91.8%) rates. The 2011/12 rate was not statistically different from the rate reported in 2009/10 (90.7%).

Note: See page 18 for more information on the interpretation of these survey results.

In 2013, the Sudbury Community Foundation (SCF) gave out over \$76,000 in grants to 23 local charities. The Sudbury Symphony Orchestra, Junction Creek Stewardship Committee, and the Northern Water Sports Centre are a few of the organizations that received funding from SCF in 2013.

The Sudbury Community Foundation

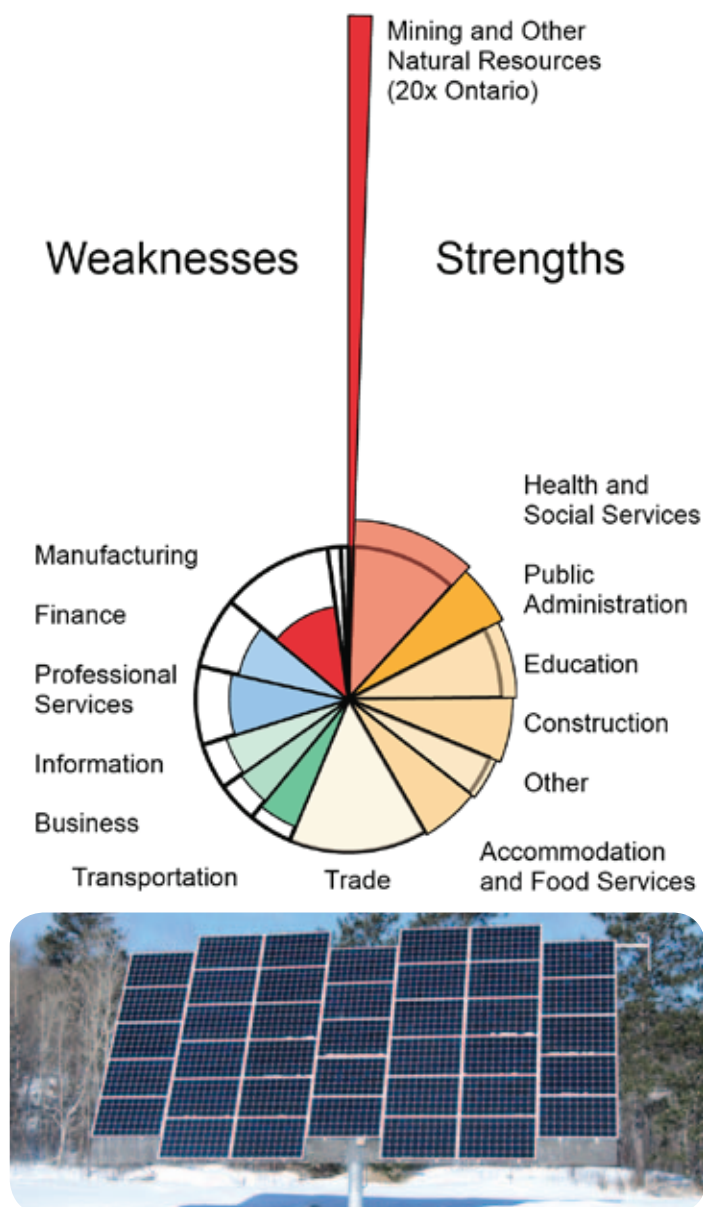
SUSTAINABLE CITY

The Sustainable City

The Sustainable City has an economic base that can continue to support its people. It has efficient infrastructure and design features that make it a safe, comfortable and desirable place to live. It protects its environment and cultivates its citizens. It responds effectively to crises and threats.

Many cities now participate in programs to measure how sustainable or how “green” they are. Comparative data for Greater Sudbury is quite limited; however, data on population and the economy is available.

Fig 4. Employment Share of Various Sectors, Greater Sudbury, and Ontario, 2012 (%)



The Livable and Green City

Greater Sudbury does not produce data comparable with, for example, The Economist's Green City Index or the STAR Community Rating System. These measures can provide reasonably objective information on how Greater Sudbury does on environmental and social sustainability. Developing these measures should be a priority.

Population is Stable

Projections from the Ministry of Finance tell us the province does not expect the Greater Sudbury population to rise above the 1961 level over the next 25 years. The population can be sustained if the economy can be sustained.

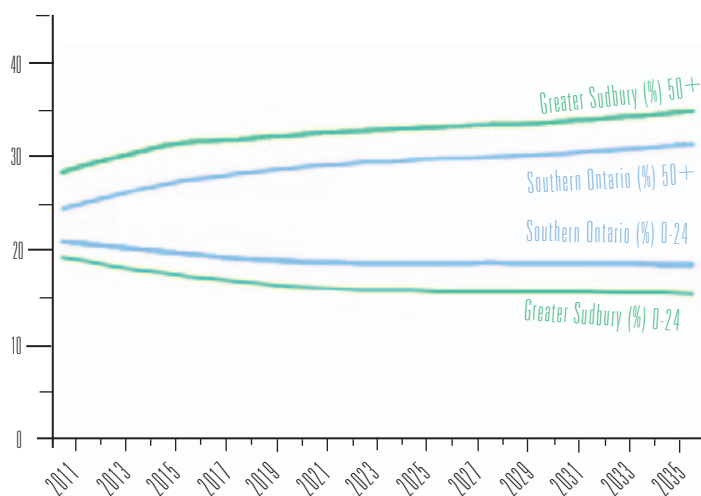
Urban Form Will Need to Change

The demand for housing in the town cores will grow while demand for suburban housing falls.

The Population Mix is Changing

The number of children under the age of 14 will decline to 24% and the share of seniors in the population (65+) will grow to 44% in the city (and 58% in the surrounding region.) Greater Sudbury will have fewer young and more retired people than the provincial average. Many grandparents will be missing their grandchildren.

Fig 5. Share of the population aged 0-24 and 50+, 2011-2036 (%)



The Industrial Structure is Shifting with the Population

Two major service industries will be most affected. The city supplies healthcare and education for the region, which is why both service industries have a larger share of the workforce locally than provincially. Health and Social Services will grow with the senior population, while the declining youth population will result in a decline in school employment. Post-secondary education, on the other hand, is a high-value export that has grown significantly and with encouragement could become a major revenue earner for the community.

Fig 6. Health and Social Services Employment Share of the Workforce, 1996-2012 (%)

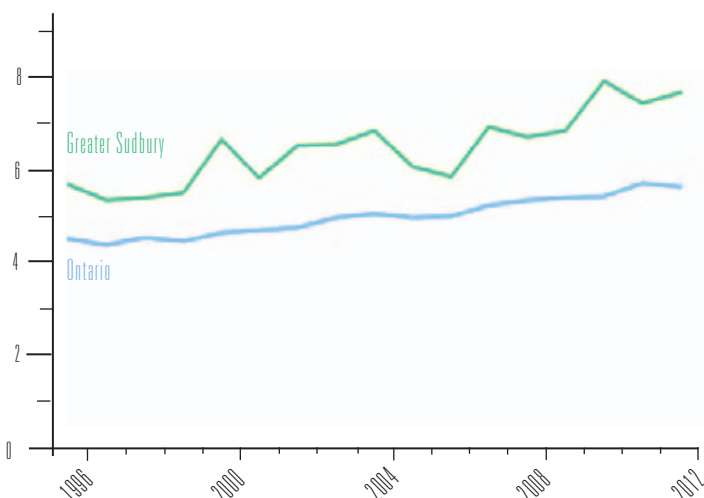
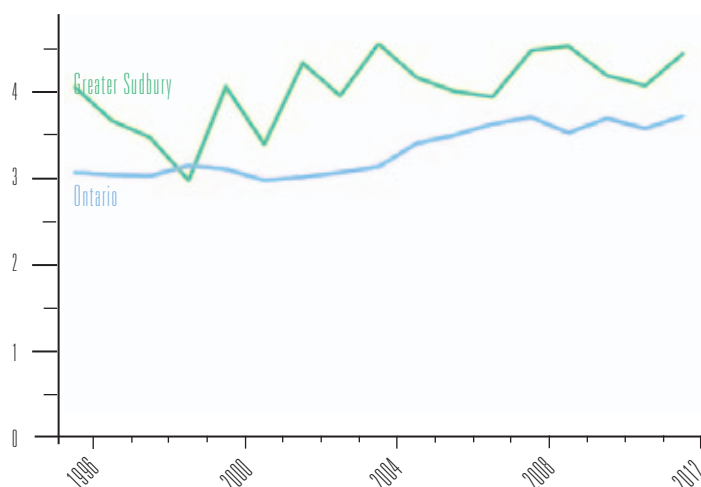


Fig 7. Education Employment Share of the Workforce, 1996-2012 (%)



Base Industries are Changing.

Mining employment data tells us that we should expect mining employment to continue to fall from the current 5.2% of the labour force.

Remarkably, manufacturing's share in Greater Sudbury, now 2.2% of the labour force, is growing despite the fact that manufacturing in Ontario has declined. The mining supply and services sector is the most dynamic export sector. Aggressively diversifying around mining is key for us to create a sustainable city economy.

Fig 8. Employment at Inco/Vale and Falconbridge/Xstrata, 1928-2010

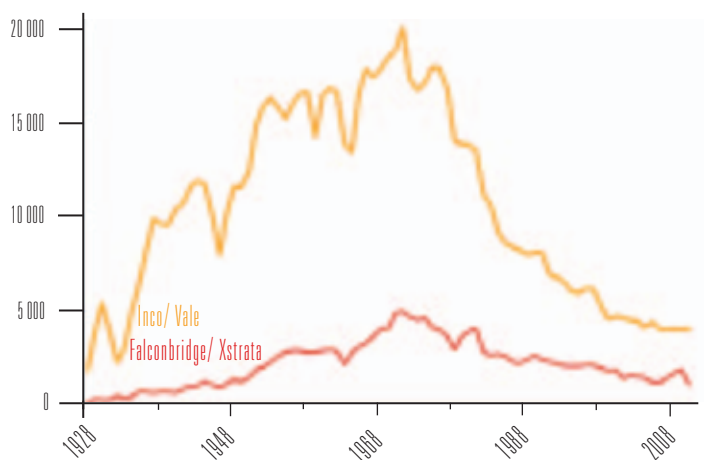
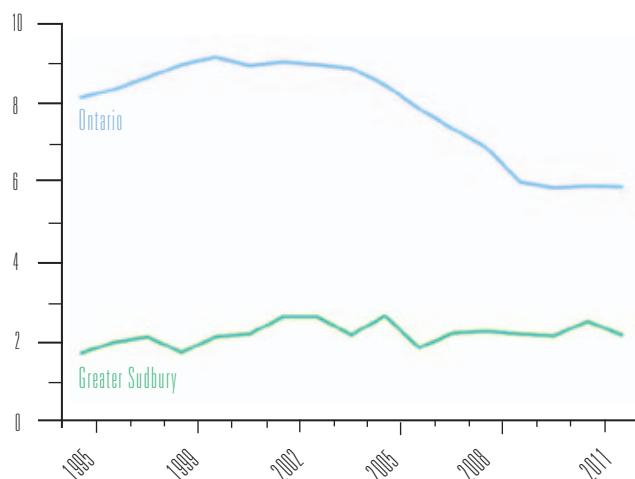


Fig 9. Manufacturing Employment Share of the Workforce, 1996-2012 (%)





Recycling Rate Higher Locally

In 2011, 99% of households in Greater Sudbury had access to some recycling program, 3 percentage points above the national rate and provincial rates (96%). Of these households, 99% used the program, a rate 2 percentage points higher than the national utilization rate (97%) and 1 percentage point higher than the Ontario utilization rate (98%).



Warming Climate

In 2012, the hottest month in Greater Sudbury had a mean maximum temperature of 26.7 °C. This is compared to the 1971-2000 Sudbury mean maximum temperature of 24.8 °C in the hottest month.

In 2012, Greater Sudbury had a mean minimum temperature of -5.0 °C in the coldest month. This is compared to the 1971-2000 Sudbury mean minimum temperature of -18.6 °C in the coldest month.

The Lake Laurentian Conservation area is made up of 2,415 acres of green space located only 10 minutes from downtown Sudbury. It hosts 65 kilometres of trails to hike, bike, run, x-country ski, explore & learn.

Nickel District Conservation Authority



Water Conservation Practices Great Locally

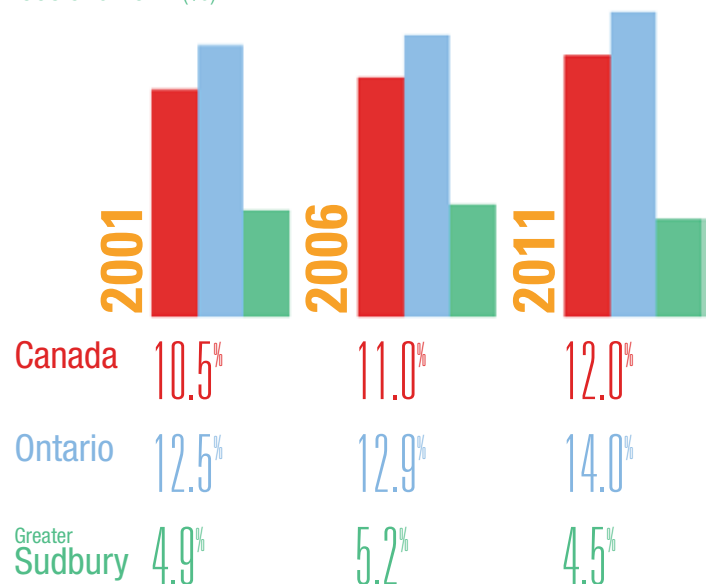
In 2011, 75% of households in Greater Sudbury had a low-flow showerhead, 8 percentage points above the national (67%) and 2 percentage points above the provincial (73%) figures.

Fewer Workers Using Public Transportation

In 2011, 4.5% of workers used public transportation to get to work in Greater Sudbury. The proportion of workers using public transportation decreased 0.4 percentage points from 4.9% in 2001.



Fig 10. Proportion of workers who used public transportation to get to work in Canada, Ontario, and Greater Sudbury, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (%)



Desirable Air Pollutant Concentration Locally

In 2011, Greater Sudbury had 0 days with a daily maximum 8 hour ozone concentration greater than 65 ppb and 0 days with a maximum 1 hour ozone concentration greater than 80 ppb. As well, Greater Sudbury had 0 days with a daily average respirable particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) concentration greater than 30 µg/m³ and 0 days with a maximum 1 hour sulphur dioxide concentration greater than 250 ppb. For the 10 year period 2002 to 2011, the annual average sulphur dioxide concentrations have decreased by 54%. In 2011, the AQI was 'very good' to 'good' over 97% of the time and there were no days when the AQI was poor.

GAP BETWEEN RICH AND POOR

Local Food Bank Usage

In 2012, 14,428 individuals living in Greater Sudbury (approximately 8.8% of the population) utilized a food bank or meal provider each month. Of these individuals, 8,504 (58.9%) were adults, while 5,924 (41.1%) were children.

Source: Banque D'aliments Sudbury Food Bank

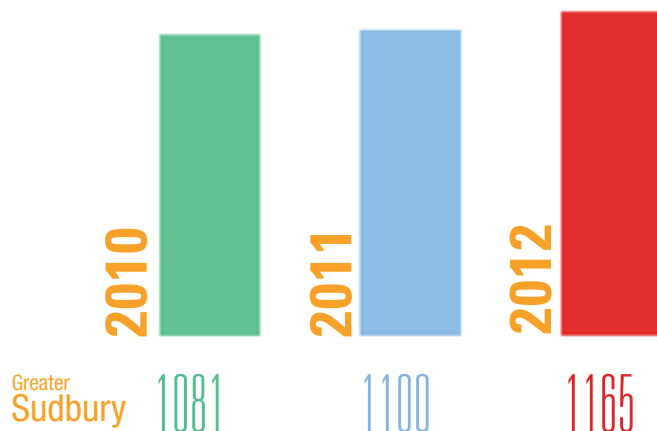
Use of Emergency Shelters Increasing

In 2012, a total of 1,165 people accessed Greater Sudbury's emergency shelter programs, while the total number of admissions was 1,666.

Source: NHIS (National Homelessness Information System)



Fig 11. Emergency Shelter Use



Average Time Clients Received Social Assistance Locally is Below the Median

At 13.4 months in 2011, Greater Sudbury was below the median number of months clients receive social assistance (of the municipalities included in the 2011 OMBI report, median: 13.8 months). The municipality with the highest length of time clients receive social assistance was Toronto with 19.9 months.

Source: OMBI 2011

Local Households on Social Assistance on Par with Median

At 4,690, Greater Sudbury was slightly above the median number of monthly social assistance caseloads per 100,000 households of the municipalities included in the 2011 OMBI report (median: 4,681 caseloads per 100,000 households). The municipality with the greatest number of caseloads per 100,000 households was Toronto (8,515), while the one with the least was Halton (1,251).

Source: OMBI 2011



Emergency Shelters Over Capacity

There are 69 emergency shelter beds within the City of Greater Sudbury. In 2012, the emergency shelter programs in Greater Sudbury had an average occupancy rate of 106.3%; exceeding the average occupancy rate of 2011 by roughly 22%.

Source: NHIS (National Homelessness Information System)

If everyone in the City of Greater Sudbury experienced the same opportunities for well-being as those within the least deprived group, each year there would be 1 783 (12%) fewer hospitalizations for all causes in the City.

Sudbury & District Health Unit

GETTING STARTED/STARTING OVER

Population Declining

On a net basis (natural increase and gross migration inflow minus outflow) from July 1st 2011 to June 30th 2012, Greater Sudbury gained 115 persons due to natural increase, gained 86 persons due to international migration, lost 228 persons to interprovincial migration, and lost 192 persons due to intraprovincial migration. Overall, Greater Sudbury lost 219 persons.



In 2012-2013, over 1,400 adults, youth and students, participated in YMCA Employment Services programs; 80% found employment and 16% returned to school, either to complete their secondary school education or to attend post-secondary.

YMCA Employment Services

Employment Insurance Claims Down

In 2012, 3,739 people per month, on average, received employment insurance benefits in Greater Sudbury. This was a 3.6% decrease from the 2011 level (3,878), which was lower than both the national (6.0%) and the provincial (5.9%) percentage changes.

Consumer Bankruptcies Down

In 2012, there were 371 consumer bankruptcies reported in Greater Sudbury. This level decreased 13.1% from 2011 level (427).

Business Bankruptcies Up

In 2012, there were 5 business bankruptcies reported in Greater Sudbury. This level increased 66.7% from its 2011 level (3).

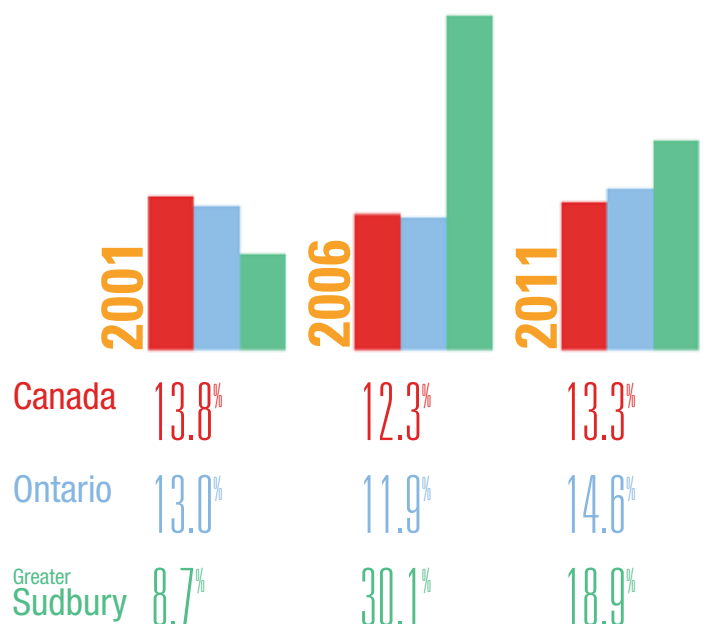
Local Proportion of Immigrants Low

In 2011, 6.2% of the population in Greater Sudbury (9,775 persons) were born outside of Canada. This was well below both the national (20.6%) and provincial (28.5%) percentages.

Unemployment Rate of Immigrants Still High

In 2011, the unemployment rate of recent immigrants (i.e. entered the country within the last five years) in Greater Sudbury was 18.9%, below both the national (13.3%) and provincial (14.6%) immigrant unemployment rates. The 2011 rate was down 11.2 percentage points from 30.1% in 2006.

Fig 12. Unemployment rate of recent immigrants



HEALTH & WELLNESS

Note: Unless other stated, the results in this section are based on a survey, and should be interpreted with caution. See the note on page 18 for more information on the interpretation of survey results

Obesity Rates Still High

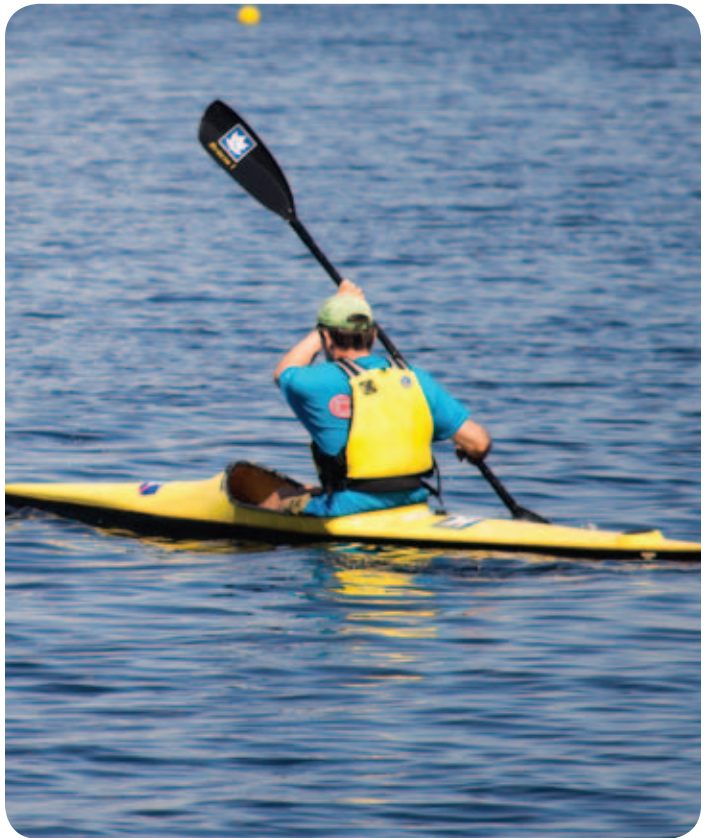
In 2011/12, the self-reported obesity rate for the population aged 18 and over in the Sudbury & District Health Unit area was 27.3%, higher than both the national (18.3%) and provincial (18.3%) rates. The 2011/12 rate was not statistically different from the rate reported for in 2009/10 (24.9%).

Heavy Drinking Still Very High

In 2011/12, 22.2% of the population (aged 12 and over) in the Sudbury & District Health Unit area consumed 5 or more drinks on one occasion, at least once a month. This was higher than both the national (18.2%), and provincial (16.2%) rates. The 2011/12 rate was not statistically different from the rate reported in 2009/10 (20.1%).

Influenza Immunizations Higher Locally and Provincially

In 2011/12, 35.2% of the population aged 12 and over in the Sudbury & District Health Unit area reported having received an influenza immunization within the past year, higher than the national rate (28.9%) but not statistically different from the provincial rate (32.0%). The 2011/12 rate was not statistically different from the rate reported in 2009/10 (34.2%).



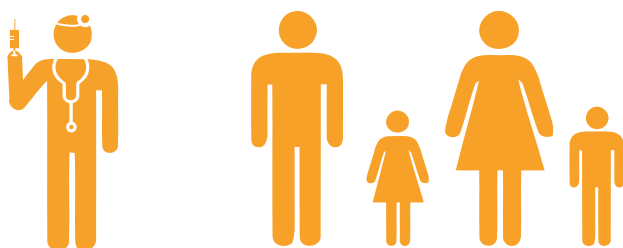
The prevalence rate of obesity in residents of the City of Greater Sudbury's most deprived areas was 102% (or 2.0 times) higher than that for residents of the City's least deprived areas.

Sudbury & District Health Unit

Infant Mortality Rate in Disadvantaged Areas High

Between 1998 and 2007, the infant mortality rate in Greater Sudbury's most socioeconomically disadvantaged areas is 6.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, or 2.4 times higher than that for infants born to parents living in our most advantaged areas (2.8 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Source: Sudbury & District Health Unit (2013). Opportunity for All: The Path to Health Equity.



Self-rated Mental Health on Par with Canada

In 2011/12, 72.8% of respondents in the Sudbury & District Health Unit area rated their mental health status as "excellent" or "very good," which is not statistically different from both the national (72.2%) and the provincial (72.4%) rates. The 2011/12 was not statistically different from the rate reported in 2009/10 (74.8%).



Fruit and Vegetable Consumption on Par with Canada

In 2011/12, 38.6% of the population (12 years and over) in the Sudbury & District Health Unit area reported eating fruits and/or vegetables at least 5 times per day, which is not statistically different from both the national (40.5%) and provincial (38.9%) rates. The 2011/12 rate was not statistically different from the rate reported for in 2009/10 (40.4%).

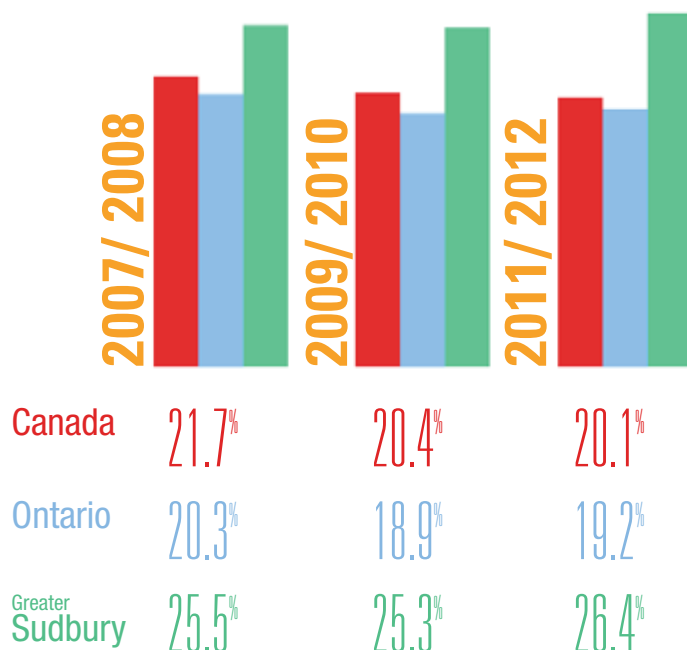


Smoking Rates Still High

In 2011/12, the proportion of the population aged 12 and over identifying as current smokers in the Sudbury & District Health Unit area was 26.4%, higher than both the national (20.1%) and provincial (19.2%) rates. The 2011/12 rate was not statistically different from the rate reported for in 2009/10 (25.3%).



Fig 13. Proportion of the population aged 12 and over identifying as current smokers



“As long as we expect our hospitals, physicians and pharmacies to make us better, we will always be sick. Our real health story is [in] making the decisions, investing the resources and shaping the public policies that will really shift the health culture of our community.”

David Courtemanche, Exec. Director, City of Lakes Family Health Team



HOUSING

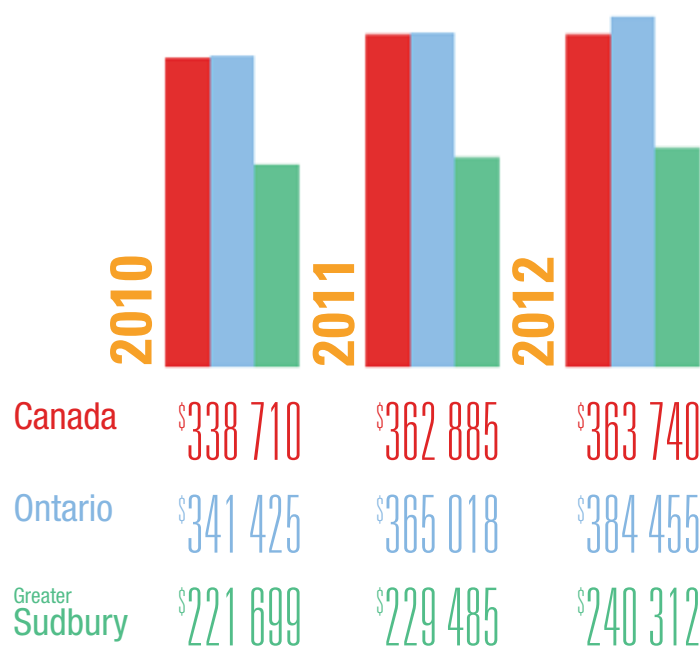
Houses Becoming More Expensive

In 2012, the average price of resale homes in Greater Sudbury was \$240,312, up 4.7% from 229,485 in 2011. Comparatively, there was a minor decrease of 0.3% nationally, while provincially there was a 5.3% increase in the average price of resale homes.

Source: CMHC



Fig 14. Average price of resale homes



Average Rent for 2 Bedroom Apartment Increasing

The average cost of rent* for a two-bedroom apartment in Greater Sudbury in April 2013 was \$920. This translated as a 3.3% increase from April 2012. This rent was lower nationally (\$884), but was higher provincially (\$1,046).

*Rent: The rent refers to the actual amount tenants pay for their unit. No adjustments are made for the inclusion or exclusion of amenities and services such as heat, hydro, parking, and hot water.
Source: CMHC

Existing Home Sales Decreasing

There were 2,478 houses sold in Greater Sudbury in 2012 as compared to 2,507 in 2011. The existing home sale dropped by 1.2% both nationally and in Greater Sudbury area. However, Ontario saw higher decline at 2.1%.*

* Analysis includes Real Estate Board territories that contain at least one centre that is a Census Metropolitan Area, (centre over 100,000.)
Source: CMHC



Housing Starts Decreasing Locally

In 2012, there were 536 housing starts in Greater Sudbury, a 9.9% decrease from 595 housing starts in 2011. Comparatively, housing starts increased by 10.8% nationally, and 13.2% provincially.

Source: CMHC

Vacancy of Rental Apartments Decent Locally

In April 2013, Greater Sudbury's apartment vacancy rate was 2.9% for privately initiated apartment structures of three units and over, a vacancy rate decrease of 3.1% reported in April 2012. The 2013 Greater Sudbury's vacancy rate was higher than the vacancy rates both nationally (2.7%) and provincially (2.6%).

Source: CMHC

In Greater Sudbury there are 1,462 co-ops funded by the City of Greater Sudbury, 2,401 funded by the Housing Corporation and 825 non-profit housing co-ops.

City of Greater Sudbury Housing Services Department

Collège Boréal's student satisfaction rate is 83.4% in 2012-2013, an increase of 7% from last year and one of the province's top three ratings. 91% of Collège Boréal students would recommend the college to their friends.

Collège Boréal

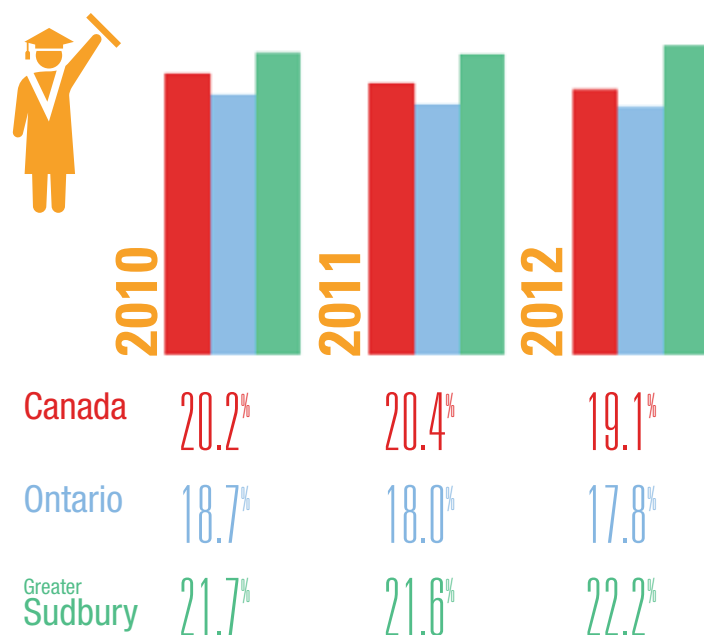
Aboriginal Educational Completion Rates Improving Locally

In 2011, 84.5% of the of the Aboriginal population aged 25 to 64 in Greater Sudbury had at least one certificate, diploma, or degree, an increase of 6.3 percentage points from the 2006 rate of 78.2%. The Greater Sudbury proportion in 2011 was 13.4 percentage points above the national aboriginal completion rate (71.1%) and 6.9 percentage points above the Ontario rate (77.6%).

High School Completion Rates Decrease Locally

In 2012, 22.2% of the population (15 years and over) in Greater Sudbury had not completed high school. This was higher than both the national (19.1%) and provincial (17.8%) rates. The 2012 non-completion rate was up 0.6 percentage points from 21.6% in 2011.

Fig 15. Proportion of the population aged 15+ that have not completed high school



Post-Secondary Completion Rates Continue to Rise

In 2012, 52.7% of the population (15 years and over) in Greater Sudbury had completed post-secondary education. This was lower than both the national (53.6%) and provincial (53.9%) rates. The 2012 post-secondary completion rate was up 1.8 percentage points from 50.9% in 2011.

Employment Rate from Local Colleges High

The graduate employment rate* at Collège Boréal and Cambrian College reported in the 2013 Colleges Ontario KPI report was 84.3% and 87.1% respectively. This compares with the provincial rate of 83.6%.



Graduation Rate at Local Colleges and University

The overall graduation rate* reported in the 2012 CUDO report for Laurentian University was 70.9%, the same reported in 2011.

For the 12th time in 13 years, with an overall graduation rate* of 79.1%, Collège Boréal holds the highest graduation rate among Ontario's 24 colleges reported in the 2013 Colleges Ontario KPI report. This rate was up 4.9 percentage points from 74.2% reported in 2012. The 2013 reported rate was 14.3 percentage points higher than the provincial rate (64.8%).

The overall graduation rate* reported in the 2013 Colleges Ontario KPI report for Cambrian College was 67.6%, down 0.3 percentage points from 67.9% reported in 2012. The 2013 rate was 2.8 percentage points higher than the provincial rate (64.8%).

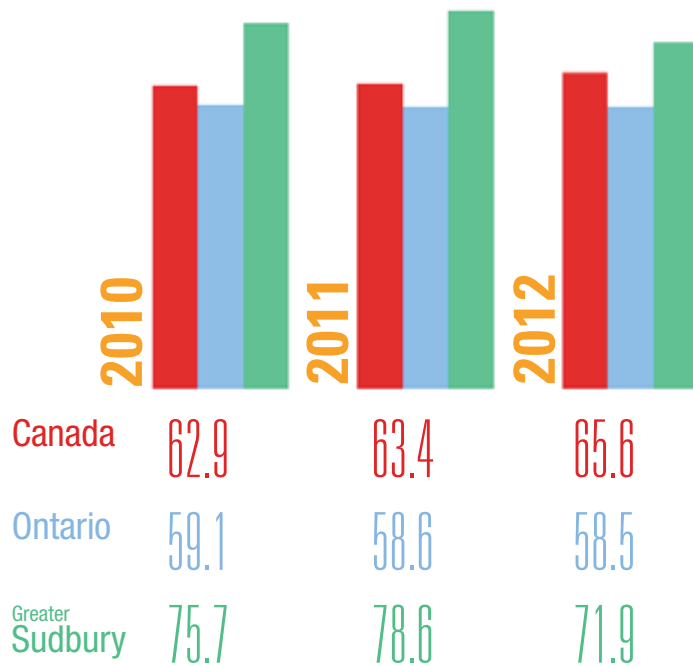
*Graduation Rates: The Ministry of Training Colleges and Universities has calculated graduation rates using a single entering cohort of students and determining whether or not they graduated within seven years for a 4 year program, six years for a 3 year program, and four years for a 2 year program, and two years for a 1 year program.

*Survey of 2011-12 graduates six months after graduation.

Sexual Assaults Down Locally, But Still High

In 2012, the number of sexual assaults in Greater Sudbury was 75.7 per 100,000 persons, a 3.7% decrease from 78.6 in 2011. This is above both the national rate (62.9), and the provincial rate (59.1).

Fig 16. Number of sexual assaults per 100,000 population



Injuries and Fatalities from Residential Fires Low

In 2011, the number of residential fire related injuries per 100,000 population in Greater Sudbury was 4.37. Of the 10 single-tier municipalities included in the OMBI report, the highest the number of residential fire related injuries per 100,000 population was in Windsor (16.12), while the lowest was in Calgary (1.74).

In 2011, the number of residential fire related fatalities per 100,000 population in Greater Sudbury was 0.62. Of the 10 single-tier municipalities included in the OMBI report, the highest the number of residential fire related fatalities per 100,000 population was in Windsor (1.90), while the lowest was in London (0.00).

Source: OMBI 2011

Violent Crimes Down

In 2012, the violent criminal code violations rate in Greater Sudbury was 1,031 per 100,000 persons, a 4.0% decrease from 1,075 in 2011. This is below the national rate (1,190), but above the provincial rate (901).

The Greater Sudbury Police Service has 264 uniform officers which includes: 1 Chief of Police, 1 Deputy Chief of Police, 5 Inspectors, 12 Staff Sergeants, 35 Sergeants, and 210 Constables.

Greater Sudbury Police Service



Property Crime Down

In 2012, the total property crime violations in Greater Sudbury were 3,262 per 100,000 persons, an 8.5% decrease from 3,566 in 2011. This is below the national rate (3,414), but above the provincial rate (2,622).



Traffic Violations Low

In 2012, the total criminal code traffic violations in Greater Sudbury were 179 per 100,000 persons, a slight increase from 177 in 2011. This is below both the national rate (404), and provincial rate (238).

Unemployment Rate Lower Locally

In 2012, the unemployment rate for Greater Sudbury was 6.9%. This was below the national level (7.2%) and below the provincial level (7.8%). The rate was up from 6.8% in 2011.

Youth Unemployment Rate Lower Locally

In 2012, the unemployment rate for youth (15-24 years old) in Greater Sudbury was 13.4%. This was below both the national youth unemployment rate of 14.3% and the provincial average of 16.9%. The youth unemployment rate has decreased 2.4 percentage points from 15.8% in 2011.

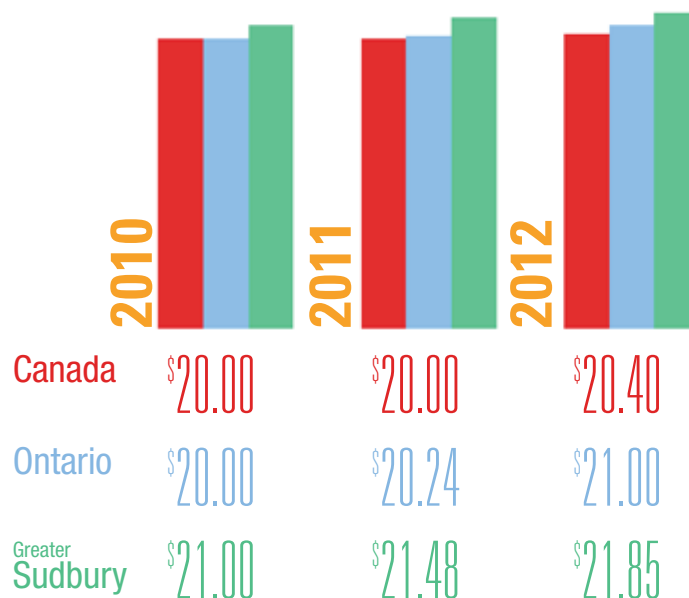


Higher than Average Median Earning

In 2012, median hourly earnings in Greater Sudbury were \$21.85. This rate is 7.1% higher than the national rate (\$20.40) and 4.0% higher than the provincial rate (\$21.00).



Fig 17. Median hourly earnings



Local Employment Level Declined

In 2012, the number of people employed in Greater Sudbury was 81,700 people. Between 2011 and 2012, it saw a decline of 1.8% in the employment level. This rate is 3.0 percentage points below the national rate (1.2%) and 2.6 percentage points below the provincial rate (0.8%).

The 2002-2012 period saw an average annual growth rate in Greater Sudbury of 0.9%, 0.5 percentage points below the national rate (1.4%) and 0.3 percentage points below the provincial rate (1.2%).



The top 3 industry sectors in 2012 based on how many people were employed in each section for small and medium enterprises are, retail trade (8,720 people), accommodation and food (5,849 people) and construction (5,392 people).

Statistics Canada

Glossary

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and Census Agglomeration (CA) are areas consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

Cultural services refer to venues such as art galleries, historical sites, cultural centres, and museums. The costs of providing cultural services can be impacted by the types of programs and attractions offered.

NHIS (National Homelessness Information System) is a federal data development initiative designed to collect and analyze baseline data on the use of shelters in Canada.

Housing Starts refers to the number of privately owned new houses on which construction has been started in a given period.

Mean refers to the mathematical average of a set of numbers. The average is calculated by adding up two or more scores and dividing the total by the number of scores.

Median refers to the number which divides data into two equal groups, half having a value above the number, and half having a value below that number.

Property Crime includes breaking and entering, all theft, possession of stolen goods and all fraud.

Single-Tier Municipality is a municipality that is responsible for providing most, if not all, services to its residents.

Social Assistance Caseloads refers to the number of cases handled in a given period, as by a social services agency.

Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Violent Crime in Canada is classified as homicides, attempted murder, all assaults, all sexual offences, abduction and robbery.

Interpretation of Survey Data

Some results in this report are based on self-reported data collected for a health survey of about 1,000 local residents. In some cases, self-reported data can be less reliable than data collected via other types of measurement. As well, estimates obtained from surveys can change if the survey is repeated using different people. Because of this, differences between years or between groups may arise solely due to chance, rather than because of a “real” difference in the population.

In keeping with common research practice, when a difference noted in this report has more than a 5% likelihood of having arisen solely due to chance, the results are said to be “not statistically different”.

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This is the community we support

- ALS of Ontario Sudbury Chapter
- Anishinabek Nation 7th Generation Charity
- Art Gallery of Sudbury
- Berthiaume Tot Lot
- Better Beginnings Better Futures
- Big Brothers, Big Sisters
- Blue Saints
- Canadian Cancer Society Sudbury
- Canadian Diabetes Association
- Canadian Red Cross
- Cedar Place Cèdre, Women & Family Shelter
- Centre de Santé communautaire
- Chevaliers de Colomb (French Cultural Industries)
- Children's Aid Society Sudbury & Manitoulin
- Church of Christ the King
- City of Greater Sudbury
- CNIB
- Collège Notre Dame
- Community Foundations of Canada
- Copper Cliff Public School
- Dowling Teen Centre
- Downe Playground
- EarthCare Sudbury
- Easter Seals Society
- Elizabeth Fry Society
- Finlandia Village
- Group D'Appui
- Habitat for Humanity
- Head Injury Association Sudbury & District
- Health Sciences North Volunteer Association
- ICAN
- Independent Living Resource Centre
- Inner City Home
- Jericho Road Ministries
- Junction Creek Stewardship Committee
- L'Arche Sudbury
- Laurentian University
- Le Carrefour francophone/Club de Soccer les Voyageurs
- Learning Disabilities Association
- Maison Vale Hospice
- McLean Playground
- Myths & Mirrors
- Northern Ontario Railroad Museum & Heritage Centre
- Navy League Cadet Corps Sudbury
- No Strings Attached Community Band
- Northern Ontario Families of Children with Cancer
- Northern Artist Gallery
- Northern Water Sports Centre
- Ontario March of Dimes
- Peer Support of Sudbury, Inc.
- Pegasus Student Equity
- Penage Road Community Centre
- Penniac Church
- Pioneer Manor
- Princess Anne School
- Rainbow Routes Association
- Rainbow District School Board
- Science North Dynamic Earth
- Sick Kids Foundation
- Ski Cross Country Canada
- St. Andrew School
- St. Joseph's Villa
- Sudbury Action Centre for Youth
- Sudbury Algoma Hospital Library
- Sudbury Arts Council
- Sudbury District Archives Interest Group
- Sudbury Food Bank
- Sudbury Manitoulin Children's Foundation
- Sudbury Multicultural Folk Arts Association
- Sudbury Police Museum
- Sudbury Sexual Assault Centre
- Sudbury Symphony Orchestra
- Sudbury YWCA
- Ten Rainbows Children's Foundation
- The Human League
- Theatre Cambrian
- Ukrainian Seniors
- United Way Centraide
- Vermillion Lake Neighbourhood Association
- Victorian Order of Nurses
- Walden Play & Learn Coop.
- Warmhearts Palliative Caregivers
- Wild at Heart Refuge Centre
- Wounded Healers
- YMCA Sudbury

*Grant Recipients since 1998

The Sudbury Community Foundation is the guardian of your financial legacy. Through careful stewardship of your gift, together we strengthen the fabric of our community.

**\$2.9
million**
in assets



\$525,000
has been granted
to more than 90
Sudbury charities

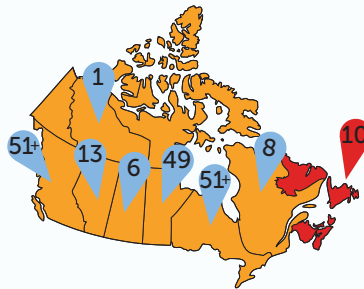


**leadership
projects**

Greater Sudbury
Synergy Project
Projet Synergie
du Grand Sudbury



**192
community
foundations**
in Canada



**1,000
volunteers**
to date have
helped us build the
community



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Greater Sudbury's Vital Signs is an initiative
of the Sudbury Community Foundation

This Vital Signs report and an expanded
version with data sources and links is
available on-line at:

www.vitalsignssudbury.ca

Aussi disponible en français



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